CHAPTER IX

(i) Public Health.

849. With a view to achieving the objectives laid down in Part IV of the Constitution of India, the Government of Mysore, as part of its development policy, had organised the Public Health Department on modern lines, and efforts were being made to raise the health standards of the people.

850. In regard to malaria, all the villages for malaria were included in the scheme for control of malaria on a State-wide basis in pursuance of the National Malaria Control Programme.

851. Extension of malaria control operations was sanctioned in 44 places in the three malnad districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Chickmaglur.

852. At the Census taken at sunrise on 1st March 1951, the population of Mysore State was 90,74,972.

853. During the year 1,53,254 live births were reported giving a birth rate of 16.5 per mille of population as compared with 15.1 in the previous year. The birth rate was highest (22.7) in Shimoga District and lowest (11.2) in Tumkur District. Live Births.

854. An excess of 86,807 live births over deaths were reported, during the year. As in the previous year, there was uniform excesses of births over deaths over maidan as well as malnad districts. Still Births.

855. In the State, 3,855 still births were reported during the year, giving a percentage of 2.5 on the reported live births, as compared with 2.0 in the preceding year. The still birth rate was highest (2.7) in Hassan District and lowest (0.9) in Mysore District.

856. There were 11,153 deaths of infants under one year of age during the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 72·8 per 1,000 live births, as against 70·1 in the previous year. The rate was highest (74.0) in Hassan District and lowest (42.8) in Chitaldrug District. Infant Mortal

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

Deaths.

857. During the year, 66,447 deaths from all causes, were reported, giving a general death rate of 7·1 per mille of population as compared with 7.3 in the preceding year. The rate was highest (7.7) in Kolar District and lowest (4.6) in Bangalore District.

858. The deaths reported during the year were classified according to the Communities :—

Sl. No.	Deaths in Communities	Male	Female	Total
1	Vokkaligars ...	4,703	4,780	9,483
2	Lingayets ...	3,306	3,234	6,540
3	Brahmins ...	1,161	1,125	2,286
4	Kshatriyas ...	236	213	449
5	Other Caste Hindus (O.C.H.) (including Sadars).	16,415	15,734	32,149
6	Depressed Classes ...	4,343	4,164	8,507
7	Muslims ...	2,534	2,182	4,716
8	Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.	720	682	1,402
9	Other Communities.—Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Sikhs, Tribes and others.	82	70	152
10	Not stated ...	409	354	763
	Total ...	33,909	32,538	66,447

859. The conjugal condition at the time of death, as reported was as follows :—

Conjugal condition.	*Deaths in 1952.*
Single	23,378
Married	26,984
Widowed and Divorced ...	2,442
Not stated	13,623
Total ...	66,447

860. The following statement gives the number of deaths reported, in the different age groups :—

Age Group	Deaths reported	
	1952	1951
0— 1 ...	11,153	9,673
1— 5 ...	11,416	11,080
5—10 ...	2,841	3,332
10—15 ...	1,730	2,003
15—20 ...	2,677	3,157
20—30 ...	5,827	6,338
30—40 ...	5,400	5,772
40— 50 ...	5,441	5,701
50—60 ...	5,394	5,684
60 and over ...	12,485	11,773
Not stated ...	2,043	2,490
Total ...	66,447	67,003

861. During the year, 518 deaths from plague were reported giving a specific death rate of 6 per lakh of population, as compared with 12 in the previous year. The incidence was highest (36) in Mysore District and lowest (0) in Chitaldrug. Plague.

862. Small-pox accounted for 1,421 deaths in the year, with a specific death rate of 15 as compared with 35 in the previous year. The incidence was highest (37) in Kolar District and lowest (4) in Chitaldrug, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Shimoga Districts. Small-pox.

863. One thousand one hundred and six deaths were reported from Cholera with a specific death rate of 12, as compared with 35 in the previous year. This incidence was highest (29) in Kolar District and lowest (1) in Tumkur District. Cholera.

864. Eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty deaths from Malaria were reported during the year giving a specific death rate of 127 as compared with 147 in the preceding year. The incidence was highest (198) in Kolar District and lowest (92) in Bangalore District. Malaria.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

865. Deaths due to accidents and other causes.

Sl. No.	Cause	Males	Females
1	Suicide	110	86
2	Drowning	318	377
3	Wounds and Accidents ...	367	328
4	Killed by wild beasts ...	20	13
5	Snake Bites	94	46
6	Rabies	34	14
7	All other causes	11,389	10,046
8	Causes not stated	750	680

866. There were 991 deaths from maternal mortality with a maternal mortality rate of 6·3 per 1,000 births, as compared with 6·6 in the preceding year. The rate was highest (10·6) in Tumkur District and lowest (6·1) in Kolar District.

867. Summary of Vital Statistics of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

1	Area of the City of Bangalore ...	26·7 sq. miles
2	Population according to 1951 Census...	7,76,170
3	Population according to 1941 Census...	4,06,328
4	Births registered	26,654
5	Birth rate	34·03
6	Still births registered... ...	1,029
7	Deaths registered	14,402
8	Death rate	18·7
9	Infant deaths registered ...	3,601
10	Infant death rate ...	135·1
11	Maternal deaths registered ...	21

Mysore City.

868. The population of the City of Mysore as per 1951 Census was 2,44,334. The number of births registered during the year was 7,351 (6,728). The birth rate works up to 30·0 per mille.

869. The number of deaths registered during the year was 3,339 (3,714) giving a death rate of 13·6 (15·6) per mille of population.

(ii) Nutrition Survey.

870. Along with the multiphase health survey undertaken in the State, nutrition survey was also done and the deficiency diseases were observed in the several areas in the

State. The object of the nutrition survey was to find out how far the anæmia was associated with nutrition deficiencies. For assessing the nutritional status, a modified form was used to suit the convenience and to cover all the deficiency diseases observed in the area. People of all age groups were taken up for the survey. Signs and symptoms suggestive of deficiency of vitamins A & B and in some cases multiple deficiencies were observed.

871. During the year, 13,160 lbs. of milk powder offered by the Swiss Government for relief work received through the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, were distributed mainly in the districts of Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur under the direct supervision of doctors in charge of dispensaries and by other responsible persons.

872. Fifty thousand multi-vitamin tablets donated by the 'United States of America' were distributed in Kolar, Chitaldrug and Tumkur districts where famine conditions were existing.

873. In November 1952, 1,00,000 Decamin tablets donated by the Danish Indian Relief Committee were received through the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi, for distribution.

874. Twenty Press Notes were published appraising the public on the precautions to be observed at the time of the out-break of epidemic diseases. Health Education.

875. The Health Propaganda Unit travelled in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Chikmagalur and Hassan, during the year and covered a distance of 3,738 miles. It visited 55 villages, 10 towns and two Cities.

876. The quantity of various vaccines manufactured and issued during the year were :— Bacteriological Section.

	Vaccines.	*Manufactured.*	*Issued.*
1.	Anti-cholera ...	7,89,000 ccs.	6,19,430 ccs.
2.	Anti-plague ...	4,19,000 ccs.	1,78,120 ccs.
3.	T.A.B. ...	34,470 ccs.	27,405 ccs.

877. Traps were distributed for collecting rats and they were collected the following morning. The traps containing rats were put into muslin bags and were treated with chloroform to kill the rats and fleas on them. The fleas were subsequently collected, identified and the flea index Bureau of Epidemiology.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

was less than 0·10 in all the villages and it had not risen to more than 0·25 even 6 months after the spraying was suspended. The experiment was still in progress and the results were watched. Fifty-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine anti-plague inoculations were conducted during the year in the infected areas. Chikmagalur and Chitaldrug districts were free from plague and a solitary case was reported from Shimoga district.

Anti-Malaria

878. The total population protected from malaria was 9,52,040 as against 9,32,945 during the previous year.

879. Malaria Investigation Centre.—In Srinivaspur area, the residual insecticidal experiments conducted during 1951 were again repeated during 1952. The observations made revealed that in areas where malaria transmission season extends for over six months, a dosage of 200 mgs DDT was necessary; in areas where it was less than 6 months, but more than 3 months, a dosage of 100 mgs DDT was sufficient to tide over the transmission season, whilst in areas of a short transmission period, 56 mgs was sufficient.

Spleen Surveys.

880. With a view to assess the malaria control measures, bi-annual surveys of most of the villages in the Health Unit areas were conducted, as usual, during the year.

(iii) Vaccination.

881. As a perventive measure, 9,92,560 anti-small-pox vaccinations were performed, of which 2,77,243 were primary and 7,15,317 re-vaccinations. The number of deaths from small-pox was 715.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

882. During the year, equipment like Sharpoles Super Centrifuge, International Centrifuge, Egg Incubator and Dental Cutting Machine were added on to the Laboratory. These are essential for virus research work.

883. The quantity of vaccine lymph issued during the year was enough for 13,57,040 cases. The demand for vaccine lymph from the several indenting officers in the State including Civil Station, Bangalore and Malaria Officer, Coorg, was met with in full.

884. The usual course of lecture demonstrations in vaccination work was conducted to the final M.B.B.S. and final L.M.P. students of the Medical College and Medical School respectively. The students of the Health Inspectors' Training Class and the pupil compounders of the Medical Department were given the necessary training in vaccination.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

885. The Government of India, in conformity with their obligations to the World Health Organisation, revised the forms in which statistics relating to the working of hospitals and dispensaries were presented in the Union Annual Reports. Accordingly, the annual report of the Mysore State Medical Department was prepared.

886. Among the changes introduced were :—

1. Hitherto statistics for about 50 diseases only were collected and published in tables 4, 5 and 10 of the old reports In the revised form, statistics for 150 diseases, exclusive of several sub-divisions, are published for in and out-patients ; and

2. Formerly, details of surgical operations of only about a dozen major hospitals were given.

887. Giving just the number of operations performed in each hospital and dispensary. In the revised form, details of the nature and classes of operations were given for all hospitals and dispensaries.

888. The number of doctors working in the State was 802, of whom 636 were men and 166 women. The number of nurses was 756, midwifes 574 and compounders 485. Four hundred and forty doctors were in urban areas and 362 in rural areas, 756 were in Government and Local Fund institutions and 46 in private institutions. Medical Personnel.

889. There were 493 hospitals and dispensaries in 1951. Five new dispensaries were opened in the State during the year bringing the total number of medical institutions to 498. Institutions.

890. The average population served by each medical institution was 18,678 and the average area served was 60·1 square miles compared with 18,602 and 59·8 square miles respectively at the end of the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

891. There was a total of 161 specialist services institutions in the State consisting of 50 hospitals, 42 dispensaries and 69 wards or clinics. The majority of these, *viz.*, 136 were maternity institutions. The number of beds in these institutions was 1,457 and that in all the others was 1,466.

892. The total number of beds sanctioned in all the institutions was 5,940 (5,461), of which 2,403 were for men and 3,537 for women and children.

In-patients.

893. The number of admissions to all the institutions during the year was 1,57,096 (1,50,140). Of these, 48,809 were men, 88,301 women and 19,986 children, 1,19,742 were cured, 23,210 relieved, 8,851 discharged otherwise and 5,293 died. The percentage of death to total treated was 3·4 (3·6). The daily average number of in-patients treated was 5,619·1.

Out-patients.

894. The total number of out-patients treated in all the medical institutions of the State was 77,92,673 (73,85,654) of whom 28,89,668 were men, 20,56,095 women and 28,46,910 children. The avarage daily attendance was 27,224·3.

895. Among the various diseases treated, those that accounted for the largest number were shown below, each accounting for more than 3,00,000 patients :—

	Name of disease.	*No. of patients treated.*
1	Malaria	9,32,047
2	Digestive diseases	6,35,374
3	Influenza	5,82,131
4	Wounds	4,43,697
5	Inflamatory diseases of the eye ...	4,08,335
6	Acute Bronchitis	3,82,849
7	Scabies	3,25,457

Age and Sex Analysis.

896. The age and sex distribution of in-patients treated for some selected diseases in the hospitals of the State, were :—

Age	Tuberculosis				Syphilis		Gonococcal infection		Typhoid		Inf he
	Pulmonary		Other form								
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0—	2	4	2	5	21	50	5	25	...	...	1
1—	11	13	86	64	17	34	1	3	18	11	
5—	34	36	173	175	17	32	1	8	1,635	743	7
15—	156	183	152	635	34	44	97	59	903	429	13
25—	515	594	157	356	500	161	2,151	1,136	495	472	16
45—	583	293	108	131	222	92	117	37	112	235	15
65—	65	7	8	2	63	4	7	8	7	1	1
75 and over.	16	6	0	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	
Total of all ages.	1,382	1,136	636	1,369	880	488	2,379	1,271	3,170	1,891	57

Age	Cataract		Glucoma		Ulcer of stomach and duodenum		Appendicitis		Gastro enteritis and colitis	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0—	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	179	185
1—	10	1	1	0	18	0	0	0	286	239
5—	20	6	1	0	37	0	34	18	131	269
15—	31	20	4	1	130	22	197	145	192	218
25—	73	54	26	8	428	133	376	297	397	446
45—	408	276	26	27	575	152	135	99	480	361
65—	471	377	37	86	87	76	29	35	152	97
75 and over.	52	19	14	3	5	0	2	...	83	38
Total of all ages.	1,065	753	109	70	1,280	388	775	594	2,000	1,803

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE

897. Sixteen thousand forty-five males and 11,812 females of all ages were treated for some selected diseases. Of the 16 diseases, typhoid tops the list with 5,061 patients and tuberculosis ranks next with 4,523 patients. Out of a total of 2,005 patients treated for non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 1,369 or more than two-thirds the total number were females. The disparity between the sexes was very marked in the age group 15 to 25, the number of males being 152 and that of females 635.

898. The total number of parturition cases conducted by trained midwives and nurses both inside and outside the institutions including Maternity Homes, was 73,858 (68,333). Of these, 46,384 were institutional and 27,474 domiciliary.

899. The number of maternity beds available was 1,501. Of the total number of labour cases, 62,529 were normal and 11,329 abnormal. The number of maternal deaths was 352, the maternal mortality rate being 4·7 (4·6) per 1,000 births. The number of live births was 70,646 and the number of deaths among live births was 2,091, the infantile mortality rate being 29·5 (45·2) per 1,000 live births. The number of still births was 3,545.

Surgical Operations.

900. The total number of operations performed in all the medical institutions was 1,42,960 (1,63,602), of which 1,32,642 were principal. The number of deaths was 243 (250). The percentage of deaths to total operations performed was ·17 (·15). The following new hospitals and wards were opened during the year :—

New Hospitals and Wards.

1. Sri Kempudevajammanniavaru Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, built at a cost of about Rs. 3,00,000 was opened on 8th August 1952 ;

2. Dr. Albuquerque's Special Wards built at a cost of Rs. 85,000 were opened in the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore ;

3. The Free Masons' Wards in the Victoria Hospital built at a cost of Rs. 12,000 were opened by the Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government in Mysore on 16th November 1952 ; and

4. Sri V. D. Rajaram Mudaliar's two blocks of special wards one for males and another for females each with 12 beds were opened on 25th April 1952 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.

901. In addition to the 3 Mobile Dispensary vans working in the Malnad Districts of Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga, 2 more vans started working in the Districts of Chitaldrug and Mandya. A sixth van was sanctioned for Chintamani Taluk, the cost of the van being met by the public of Chintamani Taluk.

902. The B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme was taken up as part of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign. The work was undertaken in the Cities of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Field and Davangere. There was a proposal from the Government of India in collaboration with the World Health Organisation UNICEF for the expansion of the scheme on an intensive mass scale throughout the State for a period of five years. This was sanctioned at an extra cost of about Rs. 98,000 per annum. The following were the summary of the work done during the year :—

Number tested	...	1,56,381
Positive	...	41,540
Negative	...	66,950
B. C. G. Vaccinated	...	66,287
Abs.	...	47,891

903. The Mass Radiography Unit has been functioning in the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. During the year, 5,714 individuals took advantage of the Unit. The daily average was 16·7. Mass Radiography Unit.

904. The total expenditure for the year under various items such as salaries to the staff, medicines, diet, buildings, apparatus. etc., amounted to Rs. 86,44,353 (Rs. 75,41,205). The total receipts during the year under the various heads such as contribution from Government and Local Bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries amounted to Rs. 90,48,012 (Rs. 75,46,205). Finance.

905. The bulk of purchases of medicines and instruments was made through Stores Purchase Committee and Messrs. Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., as required by rules. Purchases made through Stores Purchase Committee amounted to Rs. 5,82,070 as against Rs. 7,00,846 in the previous year. The purchases made from Messrs. Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd., amounted to Rs. 5,82,030 (Rs. 8,25,723). The local purchases made in special and emergent cases amounted to Rs. 1,07,699 Purchases.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SERVICE

(Rs. 1,30,123). Country medicines supplied to Local Fund Dispensaries were Rs. 33,884 (Rs. 32,119). Quinine and quinine products to the extent of Rs. 98,128 were purchased from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore.

General.

906. Donations towards medical relief amounting to Rs. 93,621 were received from the philanthropic public. Sri S. Kapuar, Avenue Road, Bangalore City, has agreed to build a ward of 30 beds in the Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospitals costing about Rs. 75,000.

907. The two solaria at Mysore for Anti-tuberculosis continued to work, the cost of the establishment being met from the funds of the Tuberculosis Association.

908. In connection with the up-grading of the Mental Hospital, Bangalore, to function as a post-graduate Training Centre and Research Institute in mental and nervous diseases for the whole of India, proposals for the necessary staff were under the active consideration.

909. The Third Tuberculosis Seals Sale Campaign was inaugurated in Mysore during the year. The sale of Tuberculosis Seals was conducted throughout the State under the guidance of the Central Committee of official and non-official members with the Director of Medical Services as Chairman and the Secretary of the Association as Secretary of the Committee.

910. The Tenth All-India Tuberculosis Workers Conference was invited to hold its deliberations in Mysore early in 1953.

911. Three Medical Officers were deputed for higher studies abroad. Eleven were granted study leave concessions for studies in Europe and America and 4 were offered internships in the Hospitals of the United States of America and Canada and they were granted leave for the purpose.